Amusements testing. American Intelligies Fortgothin National Exhibition American Institute Forty-Time Satisfia Land Bouth's Theater—Record. Daly's Theater—Newport. Fifth Avenue Theater—La Pille de Mine, Angol, Fifth Avenue I Boster I a Fills de Rois, Angol, Grand Opera Hauses Behemin Girl. Malines. Haverly's Theatre—Out Daughters. Matines. Restor & Mini's Garden—Convert. Malines Square Garden—Hartishitian Kenther Square Garden—Hartishitian New York Aquantons—II. M. a. Findors. Halines. Niblo's Garden—Eachantment. Matines. Olympic Theatre—Mitt. Matines. Park Theatre-Dondress; 's Brother Sam.

Fork Theetre—Donalessy's Brother Sain.
San Francisco Minsteris—Breadway and 22th st.
Standard Theatre—Nattas Guard Chowder, Matthes.
Theatre Comique—Millian Guard Chowder, Matthes.
Union Square Theatre—My Partier.
Wallach's Theatre—Woolfert's Boots.

A Vigorous Campaign Wanted.

The Tammany men move slowly, but there is also a strange lack of vigor in the campaign for Gov. Robinson. It is true same of the foremost men formerly around Mr. Tripes are no longer available. One of the eleverest of these was the self-accus ing Col. PELTON. He now reposes by the seaside. The dashing SMITH M. WEED unfortunately is ill of telegraphing. To be sure, the nincompoops are scattered and gone, and their dead weight has ceased to be felt.

But bold and eloquent speakers are wanted to champion the cause of the regular Democracy and enliven the canvass. There is an excellent opportunity for young men to win an honorable distinction and at the same time to do the State some service.

Gen. Butler's Competitor.

JOHN D. LONG of Hingham, lawyer and poet, was nominated yesterday for Governor of Massachusetts by the Republican State Convention, receiving 669 votes against 505 cast for HENRY L. PIERCE of Boston, and 1 cast for Charles Devens, the Fraudulent HAVES'S de facto Attorney-General.

The long breath which Major-Gen. BEN BUTLER drew when he got the news was probably composed in about equal parts of disappointment and relief.

Purely as a matter of personal feeling, he would have preferred PIERCE. For years past Pierce has lost no opportunity of making himself offensive to him. Both at home and in Washington he has signalized himself among the anti-BUTLER Republicans by his intolerant and outspoken bifterness His hostility to BUTLER has seemed quite as much personal as political. There can be no doubt that BUTLER would have enjoyed paying off some of these old scores on the stump; as little that he would have felt a keen gratification in laying Pience out at the polls.

Personal feeling aside, however, BUTLER has cause to be content with the choice of the Convention. For some reason PIERCE has always been very popular in Boston. His rejection vesterday will inure heavily to BUTLER's benefit in that city. Then, too, Long will not be able to spend nearly as much money in the canvass as PIERCE would have spent, the practice of law not being so profitable in eastern Massachusetts as chocolate making. Moreover, PIERCE's record in one important particular was much better than Long's. PIERCE was one of the few Republican politicians of any prominence whose consciences revolted at the time against the consummation of the great Fraud of 1876-77. We are not aware that he has ever publicly recanted his publie protest against it.

The nomination of Long may cost BUTLER a few prohibitory Republican votes which the success of PIERCE in the Convention would have insured him. Although not a fanatical tectotaler. Long is theoretically and politically in favor of prohibition. It remains to be seen how many of this sort of Republicans will forgive the unsatisfactory platform for the sake of the satisfac-

tory candidate. Both the resolutions and the speeches indicate that the Massachusetts Republicans. like their brethren elsewhere, are going to try to make this year's canvass turn on national issues. But BEN BUTLER will have something to say about that. Just now he is taking a good deal of interest in State matters; and so are the people of Massa-

Grant and the Nicaragua Canal.

The prospect of building a ship canal soon by way of Nicaragua or by any other route is not cheerful. The sudden collapse of the scheme manipulated by M. DE LESSEPS has necessarily shaken the confidence of European capitalists who might have been disposed to embark in such an enterprise, and has thrown a certain discredit over all projects of interoceanic communication for the time being.

The reputation of DE LESSEPS as an engineer and his success with the Sucz Canal gave him a power that perhaps no other man enjoyed to advance any project with which he was willing to associate his name. Hence, when he became identified with the Panama job and it failed discreditably to all concerned, reaction against other profeeted canals was not surprising.

Something more than popular names is needed to enlist capital for a distant undertaking, of the cost of which no trustworthy estimate can be formed. All the figures start with millions. Where they would end If the work should ever begin in earnest is beyond the reach of human foresight. As far as investigation has gone, the route by Nicaragua seems to be preferred by scientific men of America who have made a study of the subject. But, even there, great obstacles are to be evercome before a commercial route can be practically estab-

We are just beginning to emerge from a financial crisis that has extended over six years, and surpassed all former experience in its destructive effects on every form of industry, upon real estate, and upon general investments. The first thought is to repair the damages and to recover from the losses of this terrible crash, by energy, enterprise, and perseverance at home. All the money that can be obtained by the use of sound credit will soon be required for the revived business of the country, and there will be little to spare, even if there was the disposition to indulge in outside experiments, for ship canals, however tempting

the prospectus may be, in Europe the condition of affairs is far worse than in the United States. We have passed the critical stage, and have probably entered into the period of restoration. Not so in England, or in Germany, and other countries of the Continent, France be ing better off than her neighbors. Superadded to depression in trade, the closing of factories, reduced exports, and general distress, the European crops are short, which will add millions to the account of suffering for this year of business stagnation.

It is idle, therefore, to suppose that capital is ready and anxious to build a ship canal, no matter under what amplees it may be started. The recent attempt in that direction was nothing more than a stock- avail quite as much in the National Convention 1

jobbing scheme, principally handled by perators on the Bourse in Paris. It never had the least substance, and burst like an overcharged balloon when pricked by public

It would be a comfortable thing for Gen. GRANT to walk into the Presidential chair of i canal company, with a good round salary and little to do for the rest of his days. He would "approve" that arrangement as promptly as he did the first hint of such a probability when he telegraphed to Admiral AMMEN. But it remains to be seen whether the power claimed for him is strong enough to unlock millions of capital for this object here where he is best known. His friends will soon have a chance to prove their confidence in this way, by subscribing liberally and paying down the first installments, if they have faith in the Nicaragua project.

The Savages in Zululand.

The British forces have reached another dage in that struggle which the Prince Imperial pronounced to be one of civilization against barbarism. Gen. Sir G. Wolse-LEY has informed the Zulus that their prosperity depends on his capturing Curywayo. and the better to secure this prosperity has begun burning the kraals far and wide, on the remote chance of smoking out the fugitive king. As the king is reputed to have but two followers, this putting of the torch to Zufuland. "to runish the districts affording him shelter," is a fit climax in this sanguinary march of so-called civilization.

When Cape Town despatches announce that "the savages are at the last extremity," the phrase is obscure. Which are the savages in Zululand-its defenders or its invaders? Two years ago, when a British commission found the Zuius to be right in their boundary dispute, they coupled this decision with conditions that drove to war the people thus acknowledged to be right. What was that act but barbarism?

Starting thus brutally, the invasion of Zululand has been as brutally conducted. A "native contingent," in British pay, has swooped even upon the wounded on the battlefield. The splendid courage with which the Zulu warriers have charged an enemy sheltered behind wagons or earthworks whence they sent a storm of death from breechloaders and GATLING guns, has been followed, when the recoil and flight came. by the very savagery of slaughter, the process of killing the fugitives being described by war correspondents as resembling "plg sticking." "We killed a little over 2,300," writes Capt. D'ARCY of the Light Horse to the Natal Mercury, "and when once they retired, all the horsemen in camp followed them for eight miles, butchering the brutes all over the place. I told the men, ' No quarter, boys, and remember yesterday." And they did knock them about, killing them all over the place." Another officer, Schenn BRUCKER, says: "For fully seven miles I chased two columns of the enemy, shooting into them incessantly. No quarter was given?

As on the eye of war, so ever since, alike after victory and defeat, the Zulus have begged for peace, and it has been refused till nore blood could be got. Before the battle of Ulundi, Cerywayo, being ordered to send a herd of cattle as a token of his willingness to submit, sent both that, as a gift, and an ivery tusk, the emblem of good will and peace. With a spirit not merely unchivalrous but cowardly, the British officer in advance kept the cattle but returned the tusk CETYWAYO asked his enemies to spare two particular krauls on the read to Ulundithey were the burial places of his ancestors. and, so far as now appears, of no particular military importance. The request was refused, and they were given to the flames. Yet, shortly before, this king had sent the Prince Imperial's sword to Lord CHELMSrond, saying he returned it because he had

heard it belonged to an English prince. An independent sovereign, defending his country within its own domains, Cerywayo is new treated like a rebel in revolt, or rather ike a felon, a price being put upon his head, and his own brother urged to earn the bribe while Sir Garnet Wolselley, carrying th torch with him, is devastating Zululan I for having bravely detended itself, and is burn

to betray their jugitive king. England and Zululand are complacently regarded by the former as even further apart morally than geographically - the ne a shining example of Christian qualities, the other a lurid specimen of heather deviltry and ferocity. On the record of this barbarous war as published by English of-

ficers, which are the savages? Fisticuffs in Politics.

It may not be easy wholly to save the Tammany campaign from a ridiculous as peet, but we should suppose it might be kept aloof from the tactics of a prize light We must be allowed to express our surprise that a gentleman like Alderman Purroy should have taken occasion to bully a wellknown in ever who voted differently from the Alderman. He is reported to have called this independent Democrat a coward, and to have added: " And I say this without any wish to be protected by any parlia-

mentary privilege or by anothing else." We trust the report does the Alderman in justice. However the election may turn out it is as well to preserve our good nature, all round, anyhow.

Despite Mr. HAYES'S sham civil service rules, ten thousand dollars have been collected from efficienciers in Washington for use in the fall elections. Mr. Joun Shuhman is credite with being the largest individual contributor. It would be interesting to know how much a this money Mr. Connert, will find placed at his disposal to aid in carrying New York State for

The Hon, John D. Long of Massachusetts is congratulated on the end of his being told that he is a young man and can wait.

The Legislature of Georgia has refused to prohibit its members from accepting free passes on railrends. The refusal might have been based on the ground that legislators bught to lecting such compromising favors without eing compelled to do so by law; but it was not The members were indigunat, not that their integrity should be doubted, but that their longenjoyed privilege of getting free passes should be endangered, and they hastened to lay the proposition very emphatically upon the table It is a significant fact in this connection that the railroad from the payment of a large amount of taxes due to the State.

Ex-Collector Powers of Newbern threatens to make it lively for JOHN SHERMAN as soon as the Senate meets. Powers seems to have been doing his duty in a patriotic businesslike manner, when news came that he was to be removed from office. He telegraphed to Wash ington inquiring what were the charges, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum replied that there were none; that Powers was e of the efficient men of the service, and his district one of the best managed. But Pow-Ens's successor arrived, and Powers went ou

The trouble was, Powens was a GRANT may and not a John Shirman admirer. Sherman has discovered that votes from the South will

as votes from Northern States. The Republican leaders in the South are the officeholders Entire delegations to the Convention are made up of Collectors of Customs and Postmasters JOHN SHEEDAN, for a year back, has been ridding himself of the GRANT and BLAINS men, and has put in their places men who are for SHERMAN first, last, and always, and the removal of the efficient but dangerous Powers was only the carrying out of the general plan.

Powens threatens to make a breeze about it. Accuracy of aim with the rifle is heard from in all parts of the country, now that the fall shooting matches have been begun. A team in Ogdensburgh has rolled up a score edmoor riflemen would be delighted to make. Half the towns and villages of the State have ranges and crack marksmen. It is quite common for ten or fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes to be scored. On the Columbia range in New Jersey, last week, Mr. Holcomba of Brooklyn made thirty-seven bull's-eyes in succession, and thirty-nine bull's-eyes out of forty shots, being the best score at five hundred yards on record. On Monday he made nineteen out of twenty, and was defeated by Mr. KATHBONE, who made a perfect score in twenty shots, Much of this excellent shooting is due to the improvements in gun making. No industry weapons have been made so nearly perfect as dark and the buggy a very light one, but the some of the American military and sporting rifles.

To-day Connecticut will hold, at Hartford war memorial ceremony, the occasion being the transfer of the old battle flags of her voluneer regiments between March, 1861, and April 1865, from their present resting place in the State Arsenal to the room assigned for their reception in the new Capitol. The ceremonies will be simple; the eloquence of the tattered colors will doubtless prove more interesting than any howling eloquence.

The solid men of Boston have been so used to having their own way in Massachusetts Republican Conventions that the nomination of Long at Worcester yesterday struck them, as the old ladies say, "all of a heap," But with BUTLER rayening around the Commonwealth Reason Hill and State street will have to bear up as best they can under the afflicting dispensation. Little as they like Long, they love BUTLER still less.

The conditions imposed by Mr. BLAIKIE on his serving as referee in the HANLAN-COURT-NEY race—a line of flags between the rival oarsnen, disqualification for faise starting, a fast steam faunch to follow with, and a covenant of the men and of Soule that the purse is bona fide-are likely to insure a fair contest, if anything can. It is further to be hoped that there will be none of those needless day-after-day postponements that have charactertized American boat racing of late.

These are trying days for Memphis. The fever holds its own; nurses and physicians are worn out with hard work, money is scarce, and business remains at a standstill. At least a month remains before the coming of the welme frost that is to snuff out the fever and put Memphis on its feet again. It will be a month of discouragement and suffering. The city that has struggled so hard against asking aid should not be denied it now that aid is plainly reeded.

Enough work seems to be laid out for HANLAN to keep him busy for a long time to ome, Next month he meets Countries on Chautauqua Lake, in a match that must draw utention from the oarsmen of the world. Advices from Australia represent that Thickert ounts on a contest with the American chan sion, and a London despatch announces that ELLIOTT, from whom HANLAN took the champion's cup, has challenged for a race in which he hopes to win it back. But it is the pull with COURTNEY that most interests this part of the world.

Suppose one of the issues in the Massachusetts canvass should be the value of Lawyer Long's translation of Vingil. Fancy Ben But-En, who is also a college-bred man and smacks of Latin, producing the book on the stamp and rousing the indignation of the learned Massabusetts voter against its author by pointing ut his incorrect readings and limping versifi-

It is reported that Mr. A. Soung, "the generous donor of the \$6,000 purse," which ande a frace possible between HANLAN and COURTNEY, at Chautaugua, is to have a percentuge on all the railroad and steamer tickets sold with others, will be likely to pay his generosity | The nature of the mineral deposits of Silver very handsome dividend.

During the past summer the public has een entertained with accounts of the sun ances of the Sioux and other Indians in the far West. Few people, however, probably are aware that last week there was held in this very city a Sun Council of Red Men, presided over by the Great Incohonse-which title is, perhaps, corruption from income, French words have ing been, generations ago, spread by missionaries among the rude sons of the forest. There were hise present a Great Senior Sagamore, a Great Junior Sagamore, a Great Chief of Reords, a Great Keeper of Wampum, and other men, all Great in the Sun Council, but largely Incohonee, we think, in the outside world. In deference to New York prejudices, these red nen, instend of wearing their customary reach-clouts, were clothed much like whites ave that they were in regalia. Their Sun louncil, too, was not for choice displays of selforture, like the sun dances of other red men, ut for partaking of "corn and meat" together. with no prohibition against the corn being in a distilled form. This strange body of aborigines is reputed to number 45,000 in the United Their name is the "Improved Order o Red Men;" but in what the improvement cor dists seems to be a jealously guarded secret not to be detected, perhaps, by the ordinary baerver.

Instead of the good Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Moneti—whose stove polish no household should e without-presented the customary prohibiion resolution for private interment in the com nittee room at the Worcester Convention ves erday. A Republican State Convention in Massachusetts without Mr. Blackwell, and his esolution, or a Lemogratic without Jone ANDERSON of Oakham, partakes largely of that emptiness which characterizes a ship laden with bungholes.

The population of the State of Kansas Is nerensing at a rate that is marvelious. The population in 1870 was 379,497, and it is be leved that in 1880 it will be not less than one The total area in all farm crops is 7.757.130 seres-an increase during the past year of 1,349,614 acres. During the past three years the number of hogs has nearly trebled, the number of sheep has more than doubled, the number of horses has increased fifty-one per cent, and of milch cows forty-six per cent. It is claimed that fully fifty thousand persons have arrived in the State since the first of March These figures, collated by the State Beard of Agriculture, show that Kansas is a great and growing State. Yet a quarter of a century has not passed since Kansas was the score of the sunguinary border warfare in which "Ossawa)tomie" Brown acquired a world-wide reputation.

The Controversy Between Bismarck and

Gortchakoff. London, Sept. 16 .- The Times says: "The exortetraked; and Prince Bismarck, shows what danger ous stuff is all around us. A ring of interested specula-tors in confusion seems to have half succeeded in per-sistance the one, it not the two illustrous scatcamen, that the greatness of one mixth support is incompanied with

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST,

Silver Cliff-Profitable Mining-The Cat-A

CASON CITY, Sept. 9. - Some thirty-five miles south of this town, at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo range, lies a mining district which is attracting attention and promises to surpass Leadville. This district extends through the fortile Wet Mountain Valley. Parallel to it, on the other side of the range, runs the famous San Luis Valley, which is the granary, the meadow, and the garden of southern Colorado, The range lying between the two valleys is thickly covered with excellent timber. These facts alone give the Silver Cliff district inestimable advantages over Leadville, which has already destroyed almost all its timber and

which is situated in an utterly barren country. The abundance of feed both for men and beasts in the new district not only reduces the price of the first necessaries of life, and conse quently of labor, but gives the whole region a character of quiet and solid prosperity, and thus attracts a better class of settlers.

The mountain road leading to Silver Cliff is incomparably better than any of the roads by which Leadville is reached. Being unable to get rooms at the Cañon City Hotel, we resolved to continue our journey without waiting for has recorded more signal progress, and no the next morning coach. The night was pitch road was so good that we slept all the way, and arrived at daybreak in Silver Cliff without having experienced the slightest accident,

The capital of the new district is this camp of Silver Cliff, which has recently been prooted to the dignity of a town. In appearance it is a diminutive and orderly Leadville. It contains about five hundred clean-looking frame houses and a few dozen log cabins. Its population, according to the statement of the Mayor, exceeds 3,000, including 100 respectable women, and as many more about whom the less said the better. There are four large hotels. and several small ones, an Episcopalian chapel, an empty barn, devoted to the alternate use of the Presbyterings and the Methodists, several milling works, two barns called theatres, two dance houses, and a number of drinking places, in which both the drinking and gambling are on a remarkably moderate scale. A year ago. when the first rush began, the camp of Silver Cliff had the reputation of being the roughest n Colorado.

Saturday night rows were particularly bad," remarked our old hotel proprietor, who came here with the first settlers. "We had a man or two killed for breakfast every Sunday."

But the respectable portion of the settlers made up their minds not to stand that sort of thing. They elected a marshal, gave him several assistants, and unlimited powers to shoot anybody he thought proper. In a month or two the Texan desperadoes were driven out, and to-day Silver Citif is one of the most orderly and quiet camps in the State. It has grown to be exceptionally popular with married miners, who bring their families and seem to be settling here for good. They are attracted by the climate and agricultural conditions quite as much is by the richness of the mineral deposits. The natural advantages of the district are appreciated, not only by the adventurous American miner, but also by the more timid foreigner. There is, for instance, a little colony of Italians here who, under the guidance of a Catholic priest, are building smelting works. Their plan is to make of the works a cooperative conern, with the priest as President.

The progress which respectability is making in Silver Cliff is best illustrated by the attention which the population pays to church matters. They had here a short time ago a mountain raspberry festival in aid of the Methodist Church, which I am very sorry to have missed. But a glowing description of it was given to me by my old electrone. The festival was held in a vacant barn, and seems to have been largely attended by ladies.

"It was grand, I tell you. We had ice cream, piano, fiddle, and all-almost as refined as you have it, way back in Chicago. 'And we realized er one hundred dollars in cash."

That the testival was a success is agreed on all sides. Its dignity was marred only by the appearance of a cat, which an intoxicated guest began to teach to eat ice cream. She got mad seestehed the tencher's two all over and started upon a wild race, creating undue hilarity, and subsequently a row.

The presence of this cat tends to demonstrate the stability of Silver Cliff as a settlement. It is well known that cats do not attach themselves to persons, but to dwellings, and are never to seen among people of migratory habits. In none of the Colorado camps do you ever meet a representative of the feline tribe. One or two on the day of the race. Should this prove true, the revenue from this source perhaps joined where they excite universal curiosity.

Cliff district is different from that of the Leadtile deposits, and accordingly the mining, as well as the extraction of the precious metal from he mineral, is also different. The orehere is not a carbonate, but a chloride compound. It lies in immense masses close to the surface, and this considerably simplifies the "out-put." In some ases nother shaft nor tunnel is needed. The Racine Bay, for instance, which forms part of the property of the Silver Cliff Mining Company, is worked in open cuts. The whole hill is one solid mass of mineral, which is cut into as simply as a big pie would be. The ore is not of exceptionally high grade, but there are immense quantities of it, and the whole mass of the mineral can be worked on the spot by means of a stamp mill, thus saving all expenses of transportation, smelting, &c. Only on counter of the property of this company has as yet been developed, and three hundred thousand tons, of an average assay of \$10 per ton has been brought into sight. Keeping in view that the mining and milling of this ore will not dost over \$1.50 a ton, a clear profit of \$35 for very ten extracted ought to be obtainable, this flaure, the 200,000 tons of ere in sight and on the dump represent a value of over \$10,000. 800, and three-quarters of the property have not

yet been touched. Fully to understand the advantage in this case of the chloride or "free milling ore" over the carbonate ore of Leadville, it must be borne in mind that the sorting and smelting of the latter cost from \$17 to \$20 per ton. The carrying of it to the smelting works costs sometimes as much as \$10. Thus carbonate ore assaying \$40 would not leave more than \$10 to \$12 profit, The chloride ore, on the other hand, milled on the spot at an expense of \$4.50 or \$5 a ton, leaves \$35 profit.

An estimate based upon these facts and figures shows whether the settlers of Silver Chiff were right in selecting this spot, and whether they are justifled in the bellef that their districwill, within a few months, equal if not surpass

Mines of immense value are discovered daily all through this district. Soven miles from Silver Cliff is another mining town of the name of an older settlement, but it has been brought into prominence only quite recently by the new famous Bassick mine. Bassick is an old sailor from Belfast, Maine. Years ago he went to Australia, engaged there in mining, made a large fortune, squandered every cent of . and returned to this country penniless, ut with considerable experience in mining He began the hard work of prospector, but had such poor luck for several years that even his credit with the grocers and provision dealers of Rosita gave out. His large family was on the verge of destitution, when, a few months ago, he at last struck a lode of exceptionally high graded ore. To-day he is a millionaire having sold out his mine to a party of New York capitalists for \$350,000 each and a million stock. The old Maine sailor is now" an independent gentleman." He wears good clothes and diamond stude; his children have been sent to Eastern schools, and he himself has been summering in his native Maine.

The only unpleasant reminder of his life of hardship is a humpback acquired by a fall down a shaft some 100 feet deep. Before leaving Resite he got square with the

shopkeepers who had refused him credit while shopkeepers who had refused him credit while he was poor. The story goes that he ordered them to quit the place before his return, under broadsides of fashion plates, both plain and colored broadsides of fashion plates.

the threat that he would open new shops and

ell goods at cost price until he ruined them. Not every one strikes it as luckily as old Bassick did. A few days ago two prospectors, working on what is known as the Codar Rapids lode, a short distance from town, sunk a shaft over thirty feet deep and struck it big but not rich. They came upon the skeleton of a gigantic mastodon. The head of the monster occupied the whole bottom of the shaft and is admirably preserved. Some persons of a scientific turn of mind tried to persuade the prospectors to preserve the skeleton uninjured. But their answer was that they did not care a cent for the skeleton; they were

digging for silver and not for mastodons Valuable fossils of all kinds are as plentiful here as they are around Colorado Springs. The other day I saw a consumptive Swiss professor with gold spectacles shipping several cases of them to the University of Zurich. RIGOLO.

An Old Associate of the Hon, John Kelly Reviews the Political Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I'm

sorry for my eld friend John Keliy. We used

o hang around the corner in Marion street,

and knock our heels together against the same

charcoal box. We have warmed our knees to gether at the same red-hot stove in the old Ivy Green barroom. Since then John has become a great man. "He took to politics, but I am still grate and fender setter. I was always proud of John. He was handy and ready in making the boys see as he wanted them to see. He used his fists when the fellows didn't agree with him. Generally they all agreed with him. We all turned in and tried to elect him an Assistant Alderman. That was in 1845 or '46. At any rate. John was then about twenty-two years He was beaten. Then we made him an Alderman. He began to put on airs. He stopped sitting on coal boxes, and wore white shirts every day in the week. But he knew better than to shake the boys. He kept on his

ter than to shake the boys. He kept on his muscle, and counted on our influence, and he got it every time. Why, we got him counted in when he ran against Mike Walsh for Congress. Mike was too independent, and the leaders wanted John put in his piace. Many a laugh we've had over it since then. You ask John whether he don't remember a certain haylon where the job that made him an M. C. and an Hon, was put up. He wasn't very religious in those days. The Fourteenth Ward took no stock in religion before 1850 or 1851.

I'm surprissed at John. I never thought he'd be so ungrateful. He never made a dollar outside of politics. Every cent he is worth came through the Democratic party. And now he deserts that party. What a life he has had. Why, I knew him when he was first taken out of a damp little cellar in the Bowery. He became Alderman, Congressman, Sheriff, Comptroller, and has been made the leader of the Democratic party in this city. And now, because he can't have things all his own way, he goes over to the Republicans.

John has made a mistake. He thought he

crait party in this city. And now, because no can't have things all his own way, he goes over to the Republicans.

John has made a mistake. He thought he had to deal with the fellows on the charcoal boxes. You see John's like me and all the rest of the follows. His brains are no larger than they were when he run with the boys in Marion street. He is still on his muscle, but he's dealing with a different crowd. They don't scare worth a cent, and when they strike back some-body will see stars.

Since John has learned French he's shy of the old crowd in Marion street. He forgets the boys who placed his leet on the first rung of the political ladder, and now deserts the party who kent him climbing. He says he's a self-made man, but we know better. He'd have had a good time making himself without the votes of the workingmen. And that reminds me that he's treated the Workingmen the same as he's treated the Democratic party and the boys in Marion street. He knew how many drops of sweat on a man's brow made a hard day's labor, and he decided that \$1.60 a day was too much to cover it. When a man's a workingman he sees one way, and when he's a millionaire he sees another.

But I always woted for my irriend John and I

Sees another.

But I always voted for my friend John, and I always voted the straight ticket. I'm an old Fourteenth Ward Democrat—70 next birthday—but I'll have to go against John this time. It's too late for me to turn my coat.

49 Marion Street, Sept. 16.

A Card from Capt. Hynders.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I notice in THE STE's report of the meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, that a verse composed by me was sung. I did not hand in a verse written as you have it in Tur Ses. I think it well to have everything correctly stated. I did hand in a verse which was sung, and that is about all I had to say or do at that meeting. The irrepressible Faildy Burns of the Seventeenth Ward, who has been a life-long follower and a warm personal friend, requested me to write one verse in the old Empire Club style, and I handed the following verse to the vocalist:

And shall old Tammany Hall be crushed? And must John Kelly die? Then sixty threasand Democrats Will know the reason why.

I do not pretend to be a rival of the renowned G. W. Thilds, A. M., but please quote me correctly.

New York, Sept. 16. Issian Rynders.

Perhaps it was Another Kilroy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to notice an article in The Sex of sunday on the leaps made by the noembers of the Galway Blazers. No doubt the writer knew what he was writing about, and most of the leapshe mentions are strictly correct. But as I come from Gaiway and have ridden with the Gaiway Blazers. from Galway and have ridden with the Galway Blazers. I can say from positive knowledge that he has been misinformed as to the leaping wager said to have been ecgepted by Mr. Kifroy to leap over the Galway Bridge.
That centerman the dat the age of 90, and was doubtless
a brave and certainty a blowing aportenant, but at the
time he is represented to have been out the back of his
black mare Mod he happened to be, as is known to many
galway men in this eity, working as a brogon maker on
the last at which he was reckoned a good artistic, and
this early years were not spent among horses, but as an
assistant to fits father in the old syster house kept by
Mrs. Glyun for everal years past in a harrow street
called Butternulk lane. I cannot, therefore, believe that
Mr. Kifroy appeared on his black mare Mod on that occaMr. Kifroy appeared on his black mare Mod on that occaSton.

The Next President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : As It ems to be in order to indicate personal preferences, rough the public press for the next President of the United States, permit me to suggest the name of Senate William E. Eaton of Connecticut. He is a Democrat site my own heart. He is sound to the core, and it nominates by the Democratic Convention, neal year, I be here by will be elected, and when elected there will be no certified severy. Electrocal Commission humbing that will prevent him from taking his seat on the 4th of Murch to howing. I nominate Senator Enton. ARRAN S. CORR. NEWBER, Sept. 13.

The Charge of Bribery against Senator Ingails Washington, Sept. 16.-Senator Saulsbury arrived in Washington last evening in company with Schatter Vance. He will start for Kansas this week where he will meet the other members of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribers oade against Senator Ingalis by Republican members o the Kansas Legislature. There was a strong disposition the part of certain Democratic members of the Sense Committee on Privaters and Elections tast white r non-investigate the characs negative linguists. The Sense investigate the characs negative linguists. The Sense investigate the characs negative linguists. The Sense investigation is the phenologist in the property of the Kwith Democrats not togother the property of the Kwith Democrats not togother and the phenologists with had acquitted him. When the vole weak is taken in committee on the question he purposely as sented himself from the increase files opposite and the vice between those favoring and those opposition and those in the property of the vice between those favoring and not channel have bee himself of the tracts of the case it would have been this of the control of the property of the tracts of the case it would have been this of the case it would have been this of the tracts of the case it would have been this of the case it would have been this of the case it would have been this of the property of the case it would have been this of the case it would have been this of the case it would have been this of the property of the case it would have been this of the property of the case it would have been the property of the case it would have been considered in the property of the case it would have been appeared to the property of the case it would have been considered in the property of the case it would have been called the case of the case he Konsas Legislature. There was a strong disposition

A Prolific Family in Vermont.

VERGENNES, Vt., Sept. 15 .- In the town of South rksboro, Vt., in Addison County, resides a family ned Hoskins who, during the Administration of Presiit Lincoln, became the parents of three boys at one birth. President Lincoln, upon hearing of the circum-stance, named them as follows: Abraham Lincoln, Simon cameron, and Goleon Welles. The three bales have always grown to manhood, and are strong, active, and one strong, active, and one strong active and a second callify men. A six correspondent visited them has teek and was surprised to learn that the parents have exceed other children bear some time before the trajects, no others that we come after them. The modier has sider who has given bright to kink several times, to tree children at another time, and four at another the world the making seven children within seventeem noutles. A part outly of these children survived the first various the mother is now hvine, having lost her his and about a year ago. The town of South Starksborsther the mother is now hvine, that me has the horizontal section, principally settled by fundermen, and flour and mother these these profits proping reside, its wild, mountainnous action, principally settled by fundermen, and flour lardy mode of life tends to develop healthy, vigorous near and women. ameron, and Golson Welles. The three babes have

Lieut, Wetmore Against Admiral Porter. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-The case of Lieut. etmore of the navy against Admiral Porter is expected be brought to trial, in the Supreme Court of the Dis triet of Columbia, on the Superins Court of the Dis-triet of Columbia, in the S. The action is inclinied to re-cover; \$2,100 which Lie at, Wetmore earned in the service. The morny was half to Mrs Wetmore, the always of wei-of the Lie atennit, against his wishes and without his order. The correspondence between the Admiral and the lady has been published.

Grant Did Not. From Honatto Seymnur's Speech.

There never yet was a President of the United unites and retire to his farm. Washington did this d Adams and Jefferson.

Kelly and Cornell. From the Springhold Republican,

The great question in New York politics just was whether John Kelly can elect A. B. Cornell Gov.

The Young Ladies' Journal for October, pub-

A CLERGYMAN SUED FOR LIBEL.

Publishing a Man's Name in a List of Un

Mr. Thomas Alexander of Glenham, Town of Fishkill, Datchess County, against the Bev. J. L. Scott, paster of the Matteawan Presbyterian Church, for libel, laying the damages at \$1,000. Last winter the clergymen of Fishkill Landing and Mattenwan began a warfare on those who violated the excise laws. One of the most conviolated the excise laws. One of the most conspicuous and carnest in the movement was the Rev. Mr. Scott, and through his exertions several suits were instituted against uniteensed dealers. The suits were barren of any results, except that they served to frighten several dealers, and the suits were barren of any results, except that they served to frighten several dealers into getting licenses. On the 28th of July Mr. Scott published in the Fishkill Standard, over his signature, a list of persons who sold liquors under a Government license. He procured the list from the Internal Revenus Collector, and it numbered sixty-four. The first man on this list was Thomas Alexander of Glenham. Mr. Scott also showed by giving another list that only twenty-nine, or less than one-half, had a license from the town Excise Board. These paid about \$800 to the town, and the others sold liquor, he alleged, without paying a sent. This, he thought, was greatinustice, besides a clear violation of law. Mr. Alexander took umbrage at seeing his name lead the list, and he went for Mr. Scott, telling that gentleman that if he did not have a license to sell liquor he had a tobacco license. Mr. Scott satisfied himself that as far as Mr. Alexander was concerned he had made a minatake, and in the next number of the Standard took back what he had said about Mr. Alexander Cook back what he had said about Mr. Alexander, The minister's retraction did not satisfy Mr. Alexander's friends think he did all that was necessary when he made the retraction, but Alexander's friends think he did all that was necessary when he made the retraction that the retraction is not enough to set him right before the public. spicuous and earnest in the movement was the

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Greenbacks to be Redremed in Coin at all of the Sub-Trensuries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 ... John Sherman informed the newspapers to-day, through Assistant Secretary Hawley's news agency, that the Treasury Department will soom make arrangements to exchange gold and silver coin for United States notes at the sub-trensuries in different parts of the country. The Resumption act provided for the redemption of United States notes in coin at the Sub-Treasury in New York only on and after Jan. 1, 1879. Resumption was thus confined to one sub-treasure because it was feared that the demand for gold would be too great to be supplied if the coin was distributed over the country. Since the lat of January only \$10,000,000 in round numbers of United States notes have been presented for redemption at the New York Sub-Treasury. The gold coin reserve, which on Jan. 1 was \$135,382. 633.42. has been increased \$150,000,000 in round numbers. It will be seen that there has been an actual gain, allowing for the amount of legal tenders redeemed in New York, in the gold reserve of about \$25,000,000. Most of the gold paid out at the Sub-Treasury in New York has zone into the coin reserves at national banks. Very little gold coin has entered into general circulation. The sub-treasures at New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans have now all the gold coin on hand that they want. Gold can be shipped to a majority of the sub-treasures in other cities from Washington within three or four days time. It is expected that the order for resumption at all sub-treasures will be issued next week. was feared that the demand for gold would b

Not a Case of Intimidation.

issued next week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The book-Mr. Superintendent Kiddle is very much mistaken if he believes what he heard. The teachers who signed th helieves what he heard. The teachers who signed the memorial to the Board of Education did so voluntarily and without energian of any sort. The persons whose conversation the books eiter listened to either stand the memorial of they failed to signit. In the latter case, not having been cuered, they cannot speak from experience. If they signed through four or intimidation, however, they must be contemplible, cowardly creatures, whose testimony on any subject is not worth attention. The truth is that Mr. Kubilie knew nothing whatever about the memorial until it was presented to the floard, and even it he did know about it, he is the last man in existence who would correct or intimidate any one.

New York, Sept. 15.

Signa.

A Complaint from Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Long Island Railroad, having monopolized the use of Atlantic avenue and secured the control of the street crossings, now endeavors to show the power it possesses by exhibiting the inconvenience it can give the public It does this in several ways, but the principal one is b lating crowd to cross?

Florida Mosquitoes and Politicians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lethaps, on one point. The writer says: "They put out fires." Now, to my positive knowledge, they have set me on fire repeatedly-a fire which water will not me on fire repeatedly—a fire which water will not quench unless it be largely diluted with native whishey at ten centra giass. In fact, that Florida mosquito is a tough customer and I can recall his match only in the Florida politician, who will even excel him in fire if he once gets induced with the policy or interiod improvements, such as digging causia across the State, daming up the mouths of rivers and flooding the country with water and malaria. In this respect I have always been under the impression tout the Florida mosquito and politician are working hand in hand.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Not his Sentiments. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some three weeks ago a letter appeared in Ins. Sen beaded "Not an Ohio Man." So far as this letter concerns me or my address, I know neithing of it, and justice to those by whom I have been employed for the past filtern years as a railroad man compels me to deny expressing any such ideas as the letter centained.

BROOKLES, Sept. 14

The Bell Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Antisoil" must be of a selfish disposition. I know it is a treat to hear the bells morning noon and evening—evening specially, for it seems to be teiling us our husbands are especially, for it werns to be coming a our however grounded and cover grounded amount the belts. When I hear them it brings back my entisthood's days when the Argelius would tol, and kneeling at my minther seet we would pray begither. I knowed sick people listening to the striking of the hour with ideasors. It is must be them. BROOKLYS, Sept. 11.

A WORLD.

To ran England of Tax Sux-Sic. Regarding that belt is Fourteenth street Mr. Jerome Hopkins has personal rea-sons for not liking the church or the bell either; besides e is a little eccentric. I would inform Mr. Oscar Boyd that my hearing is good ough to appreciate the musical scharms of the rour-outh street bell and to appreciate the artistic manner which it is time, in all of which I evidently have the tvantage of Mr. Boyd.

intractage of Mr. Bosel.

The says in the Bube. If there eye offend tree clock it from eye offend there are the Mr. Bosel if there ears offend there are they undoubtenly do cut can all.

HENRY P. LIVINGSTON.

Republican Central Committee, Sheridan Shook presided at the Republican Central Committee's inerting last evening in the absence of Gen. Arthur. The Executive Committee was instructed to hire rooms for the campaign in the vicinity of

the headquarters of the State Committee.
William A Darling referred to the unblemished char sy the straining.

From G. W. Clarke said that the instructs of the people were for stallwarts and for men who had been the bring of the fight, like Cornell. The resolutions were their

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 16,-The Centre County Democratic Convention not here today. J. I Scangler was elected Chairman of the Committee for the miniment. The delegates to the best State Conventi-e the How F. L. Kurle and J. A. Casaniva. The President intions demand the roomination of Thien for President declare they Curin to have been highly checked to Conference the Moninetted of high for State Frescher, The course of United State Science Wallows, State Senator Auxander, and Representatives Gerhart and Murray was approved.

ATLANTA, Soul, 10,—A separate and fatal dis-constant the maintenant level the investigation and structure strong the maintenant level the investigation and structure attended the State. There are not a continuous and a critical discount of the continuous and a separate of the within the past three weeks only these base recovered. The discount past three weeks only these base recovered. The discount rand and stat. The tengen swells only the month cannot be closed, the various relakes and those incasts from the case, even and notices. To choose is covered with large black what as shorth an experience. The discount is presenting without appearing to be continuous

The miseries suffered by the victims of fever and ague, are permanently removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mix. to ge, a sure cure for all chills and attending levera.—Adv.

SUNHEAMS.

-The British war steamer Mercury, lately uploted ask tested, is said to be the swittest e world. She makes 22 miles an hour

NEWBURGH, Sept. 15 .- Col. William D. -Alma-Tudema, Edward Yates, F. C. Bur-Dickey of this city has brought suit in behalf of and, and Tom Taylor are to act in "As You Like It," and to act in "As You Like It," and to bester, England, for a charitable purpose.

-Six misbehaving young men were taken rom their hels by a mob at Wesley Chapet, Ind., fied to fence in a row, and whipped almost to death

-The Chinese keep grapes a long time fresh, by cutting a bole in a pumpkin cleaning it on and after filling with core fruit replacing the cover,

-Remark by Judge McCredy, in a court at New London, Conn.: "The Shoriff will kindly request the gentlemen of the jury to desist from enting peatings. -Stuart Robson, the actor, has made a

if in San Francisco by making filmes I dosely rescalds seecher when personating Grahams, the wicked ciergy. man, in " Champagne and Oysters," -The pilgrimage from Paris to Lourdse

no longer involves discomforts, if the pilgrim has a litt money. The railroad companies run excursion trans a haif the ordinary rates, and the facilities for refresh ment and devotional services by the way are ample. -Gambetta does not like to be a spectacle The crowds that follow when he stirs abroad amony hi

exceedingly. He has hit upon the expedient of first go-ing to his little country place, near Paris, when about to start on a journey, and going thence under a laise name. ...The improvement in the iron industry all over the country is very decided. At New Allany, Ind., merchant iron has gone up \$14, railroad iron \$10 to \$12 ptg iron \$0.50 to \$0, and iron ore 50e per ton, all within the present year. The rolling mills are now arranging to run night and day.

-A Paris husband was told that his wife, who and gone into the country to be cured of an illness was dead. An hour afterward she presented herself be fore him in perfect health. The sudden and violent transition from sorrow to joy (or from joy to sorrow) was too much for him, and he became a manine -- Commander Cameron of the British navy

says that the Morse system of telegraphy, as far as it de-pends on the length of sounds, has long been in use in Africa. He has found tribes that, by stationing dromners at intervals, carry intelligence for miles with great apidity, the beats of the drum being made in accordance with a previous arrangement of signals -A mob broke into a jail at Pentonville, Neb., took out Barney Thomas, a horse thief, and started for a convenient tree to hang him on. It happened that

s party of Barney's friends were larking in the neigh sorthood, having made an ineffectual attempt to get him out of the prison. They fell apon the lynchers suddenly, rescued the prisoner, and escaped with him. -Martel Fearing was repeatedly visited t Plain City, O., so he says, by the ghost of an old hum who declared that there was a valuable deposit of lead on the farm. Under the unearthly guidance, Pearing dug night after night to find the mineral; but the ghest did not direct any precaution against accident, and

finally the shaft caved in, injuring the miner fatally, -Brigham Young mixed the Mormon hurch property with his own in a way that, in law, left United property with his own in a way that, it also, it is all at his death as one estate. The executors, whe are Mormon dignitaries, undertook to separate the iwa equitably; but the heirs, consisting of the original assembly lawful Mrs. Young and her children, have hat a receiver appointed, and it looks as though they wegld inally get the entire amount.

-When Gambetta drove to the great review in Paris, the officer who rode humbly at the day of his carriage in command of the escort was her to the succent Dukedom of Montmart. He may have Princes of the house of Bourbon in waiting on him a tew years hence, when he is President of the republic. The son of the Genouse grocer of Camors is going as far in France as the son of the Venetian Jew has gone in England.

-The Gothard tunnel is being pushed rapidly to completion. Four thousand men are now enday. The advance is at the rate of very nearly eight metres a day, and on Aug. 50 the length still to be bured was 1.135 metres, so that the tunnel will protobly be finished by the end of this year or the beginning of next The making of the Mont Benere branch will be com-menced on the 1st of October, and its completion is ex-bected to coincide with that of the main line.

-Prince Bismarck is very fond of farming The soil round Varzin is neither very good nor very bad it produces average harvests of rve, and the Baitic sand the bane of the husbandman, shows itself only here and there. Such pieces of ground have long lain fallow. It takes six hours to drive round the estate. Chormiz, where there was tormerly a glass house with Bohemian work men, also belongs to Varzin. The Whipper flows through a part of the domain, and forms its boundaries in other places. It adds to both its beauty and its value, as the

rapid stream, which is well stocked with trout, is used to float the timber of Pomerania to the Baltic. -The Paris Globe gives the following statistics of Masonry in France, declaring that they are the best that can be ascertained, and are reliable as ar as they go. There are 79 grand lodges and 119 provincial grand lodges, having under them 7,000 lodges. Twelve "high councils" direct 350 lodges. There are eight lodges which are signalized as "independent," "isolated," or "excluded." There are thus nearly 8,500 lodges alto gether. These include very nearly 500,000 active mem-bers. It is said that the number of members who have withdrawn from further participation in the brother hood or may be characterized as "tipoifferent" or m

ounts to between two and three mi -Lord Beaconsfield never passes a favor unnoticed, never forcets a friend, and considers no man his enemy, save Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lewe He knows that majorities are made up of units, and that a unit abstracted from the opposition benches of in a division. Thus when in the House of Co his watchful eye observed wavering on the part of an individual opposite, he somehow or other, teaerstweets four hours passed, managed to come in personal cottlets with the waverer. The roughest member knows the sound of the triendly voice and the touch of the soft white hand. There is a good deal of human nature it the House of Commons, and human nature prefers Dis rach's manners to Gladstone's.

-The Probate Office in London is a wonderini treasure house of valuable antegraphs I has lost that of Napoleon I., whose will, with its codicile executed at \$1 Helena, was proved in Doctors' Commons, but was really set used by the French courts. When his nephew as ascended the throne of France the Imperial will "at amunically surrendered to him, and by Napoleon III. in uncle's testamentary dispersions were carried out in their integrity, including the branes of 2,000 framestr the Salsofficer Cantillen, who had been tried for at attempt to assassingle the Duke of Wellington in Pars For a long time Sub-officer Cantillon could not be de-covered, but at length he was found, a very old mat

Receipt a petty grocer's shop in Paris.

-A good many persons have puzzled themselves, no doubt, over the quest little square solds which projects from Massachheett into Communicate about hair way across the markers Familiar. A writer in the New Have in Region explains that years 450 when the boundary at the point in question was until the a local Connecticut politician belonging to the Fo-eralist party got the State Legislature of the Secremander " the town of Granby as to give the part its! in the notety to Massachusetts. As most of the Democrat there were thus enabled to maintain their lecal med of nance. Granby has for years been a steadiast fel :can town, while Southwick in Massachusetts, which of ted part, has been as steadily Democra-

-Educated, pretty and fashionably stressed women were not common in Nevana city. Cit-in 1854. Therefore the arrival or Mailam Dummin 553 sales, she was not more than 20 years oil. See at most hired a corner in a farge salount and man an ancesame. The necestry of a woman dealing the cardistres may gamblers to her table, and her sorcess was a Spect. Man site soon opened a farge establishment where a door waters were kept going night and day Sleganed by reputation of deating honority, was always some points, and the namers liked nor - even healtherings siderable respect. But her luck class fat last in good to had, and she has all her more (She shedshe Seats in other business in San Francisco but salari recover into proceedy. A low words are she hereoff Sho train an array and sign of the mining 197-6 of Newson, continuing and a new one or men, another Sho spends a force game at the should be thought be whome, when the fault was breaken should be besies in the old surring manner, retired to an americal swellowed present, and their

. The English poet faureate has paid ! Turner His brother some years have ownership to invertance of the property links changed his name for the sake of the and many readers who have adouted the se Rev. Charles Turner are masked that the soil of treather to the bard who song the oly so it to be so that in March, each lie was beforeved turn to the soil in April, and the preparaty to be the landers with the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the se a fifty year monactainty for the post ANA THE ANATHANA THE ANAT AND ANATOMIC TO THE MAN AND THE PART AND THE works from the terror of the control principles beint, and those who decline this of that the sacrifice he has not made for his hierary was